TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1872.

Amnaements To-Day. Academy of Musie-Mmr. Peschks-Leutser. Rowery Theatre-Woman's Will.

Olympic Theatre-Variety Entertainment.

Tony Pastor's Opera House-Blow for Blow. Matines. Union Square Theatre-Vokes Family.

Terms of The Sun. NATTER, with "Apv." after it, lat or fd page, her live.

AT A PERSONAL TO WERKLY, 50 cents per line.

ALL ADVERTUREAUTY charged per line of solid Again space.

ADVERTUREAUTY IN SEATE, 10 cents per line.

LEADED ADVERTUREAUTY charged only for the space occupied. Colled deplay tipe may be used in the Werkly and Semi-Weenly, with status carge, at the ciption of the advertiser.

Hisements for The Sux will be received at our regular rates at the up-town advertisement offices 54½ West Thirty-second street, junction of Broadway and Sixth avenue, and 308 West Twenty-third street, opposite Grand Opera House, from S.A. M. to S.P. M.

Sanitary Improvement.

No city ever needed sanitary reform more than New York at the present time but there are many of our most worthy citizens who despair of ever having it Why is this? Because it has been attempted several times, and has always failed A slight, temporary mitigation of evils has occasionally been effected, but only to be followed by a worse state of things. This however, is the very reason why we should each time be more energetic. The reform must be accomplished at some time; therefore whenever public sentiment is aroused we should put our shoulders to the whee and strive with all our might to get the load out of the mire.

The fearful increase of the death rate in this city has awakened the intelligent to a sense of their danger-danger of suffering in their persons and in their business, and danger of having the city which they wish to point to with pride become a byword and a reproach. A thorough and permanent sanitary reform is one of the great necessities of the day. We have our great na tional question to settle, but that need no engross all our time; and whatever patriot ism may be felt or supposed to be felt by those engaged in the strife on either side will be an incentive to do good work in a cause which so vitally concerns our pros perity and usefulness as the healthfulnes

We hope that some comprehensive plan may be a lopted which will be fruitful in good results. It is easy enough for forty two physicians to make a careful sanitary inspection of the tenement houses of Nev York and report whatever abuses and de fects they may discover. But after all this has been done very little good may be expected unless the authorities to whom they report take the necessary steps to complete, or rather to perform the work indicated, for the inspection is no part of the real work; it is only a reconnoissance to discover the situation of affairs preparato ry to making a movement. The work to be done must be intrusted to earnest, com petent men, who understand the busines they engage in. Such men are to be found, and they should be set to work as soon as it is ascertained what there is to be done. Wherever de fective floors are found admitting foul air from cellars or any other source, wher ever wastepipe or any other sewage ap paratus is found defective, the owners o the buildings should be required to immediately make proper repairs, and have whatever nuisances may exist abated at once Where too much crowding of inmates has been allowed, measures should be taken to speedily correct the abuse; and where hall and passages are found too contracted and badly ventilated or any apartments are se situated and conditioned as to endange the health of the occupants, the owner should be obliged to make the necessary al'erations without delay.

A Community of Lunatics.

While the medical profession during the last half century have brought into practice the beneficial results of many extraor dinary discoveries in the treatment of phy sical diseases, they have lamentably failed in making any marked progress in their methods of dealing with mental disorders. To be sure insane patients are more com fortably housed and clothed and better fed in the large public institutions devoted to their use than they were when the usual practice was to incarcerate respectable men and women in common jails when their brains failed to work in a rationa manner; but other than this there has been little improvement shown in the mean adopted in the management of lunatics As for curing insanity, except in cases of slight temporary derangement, that i something that is seldom expected.

Hospitals for the insane in the United States, almost without exception, are modelled after the old London Bedlam, a mon astery which was given to the city of London by HENRY VIII, in 1547, and converte into a receptacle for lunatics. It was called the Royal Hospital of Bethlehem. This was soon corrupted into Bedlam, by which name it has been generally known for several centuries. And the collective wisdon of the medical profession of this country with a very few honorable exceptions, appears to have rested satisfied in the belie that buildings designed in imitation of this gloomy old monastery are better adapted than any others that could be devised for the reception of invalids whose malady i more often than otherwise the result of mental anxiety or despondency produced

by various causes.

Insanity being a disease of the mental faculties, it can only be effectually treated through methods which exert a direct influence upon the mind. Dietary regulations and the administration of medicines calculated to induce a healthy action o the brain undoubtedly are useful so far as they go; but the chief result to be desired. a restoration of the patient to reason, car only be reached, if at all, by the moral effeet of such associations and employment for the body and intellect as are best calculated to relieve the mind from the oppressive strain which manifests its conse quences in irrational ideas and actions. It would not seem to require much medical knowledge to arrive at the conclusion that imprisoning a man tortured by uncontrollable despondency in a gloomy hospital. with persons similarly affected as almost his only companions, is about the most ef-

vate his malady and render his cure impos-

While the great majority of physicians in Europe and America have adhered to the old, senseless routine in treating insanity, a very different course has been adopted in Belgium, where for some centuries the principles of common sense that would influence a doctor in prescribing in a case of bodily ailment been applied to the treatment of the insane. In that country is a quiet little town called Gheel, which during many generations of inhabitants has served as a retreat for the victims of mental dis- of the first regiment of volunteers. Then orders, and where at the present time more than eight hundred lunatics, comprising individuals of the most diverse natures and degrees of mental alienation, move about without any perceptible restraint in the midst of the ten thousand people composing the rest of the population. These lunatics are under medical care, but instead of being herded together in hospitals are confided to prudent and ca. eful people as boarders, no person being permitted to board more than two patients; and in place of being denied the ordinary privileges of humanity they are allowed to go about the streets with almost as much freedom as the other inhabitants.

The results of this humane and judiciou mode of treatment have been most bene ficial. It is seldom found necessary to resort to coercion, even with the most violent maniacs, who are quartered on small farms at a distance from the town, where they can be controlled more easily, and are prevented from disturbing the other patients The majority of the insane are provided with employments suited to their tastes, frequently furnished with amusements to enliven them, treated with delicacy and consideration by the inhabitants of the town, who have become accustomed to their ways, and even if they do not regain their reason they appear to enjoy themselves fairly. A great variety of trades are pursued by the patients, some of them acquired after becoming insane. Shoemakrs. cabinet makers, joiners, tailors, and

ksmiths, all crazy in a greater or less egree, may be seen working at their repective crafts, thus contributing to their own support and to their recovery at the same time, while others engage in agricultural occupations, which afford the kind of exercise specially adapted to the needs of many classes. Although constantly using scythes, sickles, spades, shears, and other dangerous implements, no injurious onsequences have ensued. Wealthy pa tients can find accommodations, where they are provided with every luxury they may desire, including large gardens and gymnasiums, horses, carriages, and the like Surely this is a more sensible way of treat ing the insane than that generally pursued in this country, where refined and highly educated men and women, for having disordered brain, are condemned to a life. ong punishment as b tter as that awarded o the most deprayed and dangerous felons

What Does Gov. Classin Say ?

WILLIAM CLAFLIN of Massachusetts has cen repeatedly elected Governor of that ancient and noble Commonwealth. He i a member of the GRANT National Committee; indeed, he is its President.

Gov. CLAFLIN is a good man. He has a igh reputation for integrity. He is also egarded as a pious Christian, prominent n the Methodist Church, and an ornamen to his profession. No man would hesitate to trust him; and no one would be afraid to leave his pocketbook in Mr. CLAFLIN'

Now there is another member of this ame National Committee, WILLIAM H. Kemble of Pennsylvania. This man ha dmitted under oath that he is the author f the following letter:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.)

"HARRISHUES, March, 1967. "My DEAR TITIAN: Allow me to introduce to you me particular friend, Mr. George O. Evans. He has claim of some magnitude that he wishes you to he ham in. Put him through as you would me. He undestands suddition, division, and silence. Yours.

To TITIAN J. COFFEY, Esq., Washington, D. C." Now what we desire to know of Gov. LAFLIN is whether he approves of the entiment expressed in this letter? Does he believe in putting through claims against the Government and getting possession of the public money on the principle of Addition, Division, and Silence? Does he think it is right to conduct business in that way? Would be teach his son to practise Addition, Division, and Silence in his priate dealings, or would he be willing to naintain confidential relations with a man who openly, unblushingly declared that to

e his plan of action? We ask Gov. CLAFLIN as a Christian, one whose actions are ruled by the morality of he New Testament, which says: " Do unto thers as ye would they should do unto ou," whether he esteems the writer of uch a letter as the above a fit associate or honest men? Does he sympathize with im? Does he like to appear in public with im? Does he wish to be pointed out when he goes among the people as the riend, the bosom companion and coleague of a man who professes and prac ises Addition, Division, and Silence?

What will the people think of Gov. CLAF-IN as an upright, moral citizen and as a public man if he remains in a National Committee when such a person as WIL LIAM H. KEMBLE is counted as one of its nost noted members? Men are known by he company they keep, and the profesors of Addition, Division, and Silence have not been thought proper company for the honest, the respectable, and the religious.

Exit Valmaseda.

The usual term of office for a Captainleneral of Cuba is four years. In a few nstances-notably in that of Gen. Concha -a second term has been vouchsafed to the incumbent. Since the beginning of the Cuban war of independence in October, 1868, no less than four nominees of the Spanish Cabinets have tried their hands at its suppression. It is needless to say that all have signally failed; and although the method of the failure of each may have varied, the reason of the ill luck of all four

is the same. Gen. LERSUNDI, who ruled Cuba at the time of the outbreak of Yara, was a warm idherent of Isabella Segunda. Even after her dethronement he held a levee in her name at the viceregal palace in Havana, for which, strangely enough, he received the approbation on his return to Madrid of the very men who dethroned her. He was an impracticable tory and monarchist, and was shortly after the advent of the revolutionary régime to power

in Spain replaced by Gen. Dulce. The latter was an effete old man, a strick disciptinarian, and a thorough Spaniard. Not having a single regiment of regulars on whom he could rely, he was forced by the rabble of Havana to abdicate, and uttered on his departure for Cadiz these prophetic fectual way that could be devised to aggra- words, which every subsequent event has cuterprise of its managers.

confirmed: "With me departs Spain's last estige of dominion in Cuba. He was shortly after succeeded by Gen. CABALLERO DE RODAS. This man had worthily earned the title of "The Butcher of Malaga." The main reason of his apsome years prior to his sudden and untimely

appointment was the disarmament of the volunteers, whose action in the deposition of his predecessor had proved to Spain death that the reconquest of the island must commence by their subjugation. DE Ro-DAS ended his career ignominiously by parading in the balcony of his palace as the first volunteer of the first company they kicked him out and insisted upon the appointment of their pet, the scoundrel who retires to-day. DE Rodas performed, however, one act for which Spain should be grateful. He had been as near the insurrection as the city of Puerto Principe. He had felt something of the vitality of the revolution, and in a report which he pre-Col. George Vallandigham, was a man of note in sented to the Cabinet on his return proved his day and generation, and appears to have possessed some of the most marked characthe impossibility of ever suppressing it by the force of arms alone. The report has teristics that afterward distinguished the grand-

never been published. VALMASEDA is unworthy of much space. He has proved himself an arrant coward by never exposing himself to an occasional bullet, and a liar by declaring the rebellion suppressed times out of number, and a thief by having during his incumbency accumulated a fortune of over two millions of dollars, which he intends to enjoy

Step down, No. 4. Next!

Will Judge Peckham Sit? If two men had been engaged in fighting a duel, it would not be thought proper that one of them should sit on the trial of the other for sending a challenge. This is about the relation of Judge PECKHAM and Judge BARNARD to each other. They issued adverse and conflicting orders in certain suits, and Judge Peckham became very angry. Is he now going to try to destroy Judge BARNARD by way of revenge?

The common instinct of justice revolts at the idea that a Judge who has been in such a conflict with another should sit as a member of the Court of Impeachment to try his opponent.

Judge Peckham's years and honors alike demand that he should voluntarily but peremptorily withdraw from this case.

The Diamond News of May 11 gives the full particulars of the now famous robbery of a mail bag from the Post Office at the New Rush Diamond Fields, containing from six to ten ounds of diamonds. From this account would seem that postal affairs in South Africa are managed in such a manner as to indicate great faith in the honesty of human nature which is all the more remarkable as the characteristics ter of the population of that region, compose as it is largely of adventurers from all parts of he world, is scarcely such as to inspire unlimit ed confidence. The mails have been used by the diggers at the Fields for sending home not only monds but bank notes and drafts in large mounts, and yet during their transit from th nterior of Africa over a wild and uninhabite country to the coast, they have never been provided with escorts to insure their security. All the valuable letters stolen on the occasion of the diamond robbery were in a single mail bag. and as the work of making up the mails was done in full view of the public, who were also obligingly permitted to enter the office and look up their own letters when the officials were pressed for time, it is probable that quite a num ber of individuals knew which was the bag that contained the treasure. When the Post Office told, they retired to the Pig and Whistle to re fresh themselves, and during their absence the thief or thieves cut through a piece of calic which served in lieu of a pane of glass in the window of the office, unbolted the window from the inside, and quietly abstracted the property. The curious part of the affair is the carelessness shown by the Post Office officials in a community where unusual precaution would

The latest work to which GRANT's postnasters have been assigned is furnishing lists of the Tribune s subscribers to GRANT committees A newspaper subscription list is property whi bears a cash value; and the precise nature of the act in which these postmasters engage a the dictation of the politicians is petty larcen; or a graver offence, as the lists they flich are short or long. President GRANT by his action i relation to election frauds in Texas has mani fested his approval of the employment of perjury, ballot-box stuffing, and forgery as me or the promotion of his interests, and he would doubtless think it very strange if his post-masters should hesitate to commit a little petty larceny on his account.

In Tarbore, North Carolina, a few days ugo, the negroes held a GRANT meeting and en ivened their proceedings by hunting through the streets the editor of the Southerner, a Conservative newspaper. The editor would have been murdered if he had not been aided by ome of his friends, who succeeded in conceal ng him from the furious mob. North Carolina, i will be remembered, is represented by the GRANT organs as under the reign of the Ku-Klux. Vast sums of money belonging to the people have recently been sent there, ostensibly to rosecute the Ku-Klux, but in realty to b sed in carrying the State for the GRANT party ext month. The only disturbances that have lately occurred in North Carolina have been reated by the ignorant negroes of the Loyal Leagues, who lose no occasion for maltreating he more intelligent colored men who are in favor of GREELEY.

The total number of schools in the United States and Territories in the year 1870, according the returns of the last census, was 141,629, and the total number of pupils 7,209,938. The income of all these schools for the year ending June 1, 870, aggregated \$95,402,726. The schools in New York for the same year numbered 13,020, with 8,918 teachers and 862,022 pupils. The inc the New York schools for 1870 is reported at \$15,-836,783,of which \$674,752 was derived from endow ment, \$9,151.023 from taxation and public funds and \$6,111,628 from other sources, including

Some months ago the cheering intellience was diffused that ROMEO REED of Cincinnati had been converced, and was no longer vicked and confirmed infidel. Now it appears that he has backslidden, and a clergyman, the Rev. THOMAS VICKERS, is the authority for sayng that REED, instead of being a good ontinually given to lying! This was always h yould overcome it and cast it from him. Wha renders the case more shocking is that REEL ives in constant proximity to that good man Jeacon RICHARD SMITH; and the fact that not REED has relapsed, leads us to the conviction that he must be a very bad man indeed. But we trust that the Rev. Mr. VICKERS will not de spair. Let him continue to chastise REED as he s now doing, and he may succeed in beating the nischief out of him.

In some parts of the West the people are beginning to realize the importance of forest ulture. The Kansas Pacific Railroad Company ave offered an excellent example in regard to his matter by setting out trees on both sides of their track, and in places which seem available or settlements. No one can doubt that they will be well repaid for their labors in this direction, and it is gratifying to know that the foresigh lisplayed by them has stimulated settlers to engage in the same work. Eventually the company will indirectly realize great benefits from the improvements set on foot through the judicious

Clement L. Vallandigham. In A Life of Clement L. Vallandigham by his brother, the Rev. JAMES L. VALLARDIG-HAN (Turnbull Brothers), we have a record of the early life and public career of a man who occupied a position of much prominence for

Mr. Vallandigham was descended from an an eient and distinguished family. His ancestors were on the paternal side Huguenots; on the maternal, Scotch-Irish. The Vallandigham family came from French Flanders. The original name was Van Landeghem, and as long ago as 1302 a knight of that name commanded body of knights at the battle of the Golden Spurs, feet near Courtral. The first Van Landeghem who came to this country lived in Stafford county, Va., in 1690, and in the next generation, for more agreeable sound and easier pronunciation, the representative of the family changed the name to Vallandigham.

The grandfather of Clement L. Vallandigham.

son-notably, firmness of purpose and indiffer-ence to popular opinion. Col. George Vallandigham, accompanied by several families, crossed the Alleghanies to the country around Fort Pitt about the year 1774, and selected and purchased a tract of excellent land on Robinson's Run, then in Youghlogheny county, Virginia, but now in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. He was a bold Indian fighter, and re ceived his rank and title of Colonel from Lord Dunmore. In his civil capacity he labored extensively as a surveyor, was for many years a Instice of the Peace, and between the years 1780 and 1800 pursued the practice of the law Against the famous Whiskey Insurrection of 1791-4 he bore an active part, and suffered persecution for espousing the unpopular side. Although opposed to the excise, he would not untenance armed resistance, and despite numerous threats of burning his house and violence to his person, he maintained his views publicly and fearlessly on all suitable occasions It was partly owing to the stand he had taken in this matter, and partly because, from princi ple, he refused to furnish the customary barre of whiskey to electors, that he was defeated a few years later, when a candidate for Congress. Clement Laird Vallandigham was born in New Lisbon, Ohio, in 1820. He entered Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., in 1837, but left without graduating, having become involved, during hi senior year, in a hot discussion with the President of the college on a question of constitu-tional law. This terminated in his asking for an onorable dismission, which was granted him Some years afterward the President wrote ar apologetic letter, offering Mr. Vallandigham hi diploma on the single condition that he should apply for it to the Faculty of the College; but as he refused to do this, he never received th parchment. It does not appear that he ever

uffered material inconvenience from the want Mr. Vallandigham made his first political speech n the exciting Presidential campaign of 1840 when he was only a boy of twenty, and at once he become a favorite orator with his party. Dur ng this campaign a prominent Whig politicar became enraged at a playful allusion which had been made to him in one of Vallandigham peeches, and determined to inflict persona hastisement on the stripling for his insolence On his undertaking to effect his purpose, how ever, the young man met the assault so prompt y and forcitly that it became necessary for hi ssail int's friends to carry that gentleman home When Mr. Vallandigham was admitted to the ar his success was immediate, and in four year e had acquired a practice equal to that of the ldest and ablest member of the New Lisbon bar but he always preferred politics to law; and had e been successful in his political aspirations it is obable that ultimately he would have aban oned the practice of law altogether.

and date for Congress from the district in which e succeeded in gaining the seat to which he aspired in the National Capitol. The country was which led to the great civil war, and from that time the life of Vallandigham was an exciting ne. The course which he chose is well known nd however mistaken he may have been in his im will doubt that he acted with an honest onviction that he was pursuing the path of airing the moral courage and indomitable enacity which he exhibited while maintaining is unpopular opinions in deflance of an over whelming tide of public opinion against him During the whole course of the slavery agitation e was persistent and bitter against the abolt tion movement, not because he believed in slav ery, but for the reason that he thought that the stitution was protected by the Constitution nd that it was a matter in which the people e North had no concern. His blographer say

e believed that ultimately, without any shock our political system, it would be abolishe radually, by the action of the slave States them elves, and for this he was willing to wait. It i be feared that Mr. Vallandigham would have een obliged to wait a long time before slavery would have come to an end by the intentiona ourpose of the South; but through the precipi tate action of the Southern leaders on the eletion of Lincoln, he was enabled to witness the abolition of the system much sooner than h ould ever have anticipated.

It was because Vallandigham had always been known as the exponent of the most extreme anti-abolition views, and had opposed the wa from first to last as unnecessary and unconstituti nal, that in May, 1871, so much attention was attracted throughout the country by o issued by a Democratic convention held in Dayton, which developed the policy that at once acquired the name of the New De parture, for the manifesto was understood to be his work, and the expression of his matured lews. This document proposed that the Demorats should bury all dead issues, and pledge the arty to the full, faithful, and absolute execuon and enforcement of the Constitution as s, the three recent amendments included. and was the first outspoken manifestation of the new and advanced ground of action which the Democracy are now taking all over the Union. Had Mr. Vallandigham's life been spared there s no doubt that his influence, courage, energy, nd eminent ability would have been of great mportance in the warfare which has begu gainst the usurpations and corruptions of the ederal Administration.

On the evening of Dec. 24, 1870, a murder was mmitted in a saloon in Hamilton. Butler couny, Ohio, under very singular circumstances. Sev ral persons were engaged in a game of cards when ve men, among them one Thomas McGehan. entered the room, and a fracas at once followed. man named Myers was attacked with slunghots and bowlders from before and behind. He attempted to draw his pistol from his pantaloons he act of drawing it the muffled sound of a pisol shot was heard. When he did get his pistol ut he had evidently been severely hurt in some way, and he soon fell upon the floor; but he crose, fired two shots, then fell again, fired one nore shot, and in a few moments was a corpse. Several persons were arrested charged with being oncerned in the murder of Myers among them McGehan, who had been on bad terms with th nurdered man for several years, and was known s a rough and desperate character. The trial of McGehan created great excitement, and Mr. Valandigham, who had been early retained in the ase, was given the chief management of the de fence by common consent of the counsel. He entered into the matter with characteristic zeal and enthusiasm, founding his argument on the theory that Myers had come to his death by the discharge of his own pistol, while endeavoring to withdraw it from his pocket. While the trial

his life. There were two pistols lying or the table, one loaded and the other empty

ly he was getting up-not standing erect."

his warm personal supporters during his life. T all such the memoir which has been prepared

GRANT'S HAPPY FAMILY.

Officeholders Preparing for Senator Conk-ling's Speech-Deriding the Proposal to

The Republican Central Committee met

ast evening. There was a meagre attendance

A few melancholy members entered the room

lit their pipes, and puffed away in doleful silence

Scarcely a word was spoken. Col. Charles S Spencer took a front seat and was quickly

wrapped in meditation. A gust of wind shift-

ed the broken skylight and let a stream

of water down on the Colonel's head. Col. Spencer raised his eyes toward the skylight

just in time to receive another sprinkling; then

he retreated to a side seat. The remaining mem

bers gave unmistakable signs of dissolution

bers gave unmistakable signs of dissolution. One explained to the other in tones which could be heard afar off that he sweat awfully nights. Another had colic, while a third, wiping the perspiration from his brow, said he "wished to food this campaign was over," to which there was no response. Hugh Gardiner, Chairman, piped out in a thin, shrill voice, "The object of this meeting is to arrange for a grand mass meeting. The Executive Committee have leased the Cooper Institute Hall for one week from tomorrow evening for \$240, and Senator Conklingwill speak."

This announcement excited no enthusiam

vill speak."

This announcement excited no enthusiam. I member asked if it would not be well to call t a meeting to listen to a speech from Mr. 'onkling instead of a mass meeting. [Enthulastic applause from two individuals.]

The Chairruled that it should be called a mass positive.

Call it a Mass Meeting.

Taking one of these, he said to his friend:
"I'll show you how Tom Myers shot himself. Greenhow. Follett's mistaken when he says it can't be done." Saying this he put the pistol into his surprise many to learn that the plans of some of pantaloons pocket, and slowly drawing it out our most important political and military moveagal.., cocking it as he drew it forth, he attemptments were revealed during our late civil war to ed to place it in the exact position which he be the leaders of the Southern rebellion through lleved Myers's weapon to have assumed at the the agency of Henry Wilson, now candidate for moment the pistol wound was inflicted. The Vice-President of the United States. muzzle of the weapon, still within the pocket.

When the rebellion was in its earliest stage he brought to an angle of about forty-five deo less a person than Gen. Thomas Jordan, now grees. "There, that's the way Myers held it, onof Cuban notoriety, but then a rebel officer, made an arrangement with the notorious Mrs ing this he touched the trigger. There was a sudden flash—the half-suppressed sound of a Greenhow (who was afterward arrested) where by she was to forward to the headquarters of shot—and with an expression of agony, Mr. Val-landigham exclaimed: "My God! I have shot the Southern army such facts as would be of import for them to know. myself!" and reeled toward the wall a wounded

Mrs. Greenhow immediately proceeded to be and dying man. Instead of the harmless weapon he supposed he was using, he had taken the loaded pistol, and at the expense of his own life had shown the possibility of death resulting from the cause he had indicated. About 10 o'clock on the following morning he died.

In the case of McGehan, the jury impanelled at the time of Mr. Vallandigham's death could not agree, and were discharged. Afterward the case was removed to Montgomery county, and there tried, the jury bringing in a verdict of murder in the second degree. After this a new trial was granted, and McGehan was finally acquitted, on the ground that the murder had not been sufficiently proved as his act, although in Hamilton, where the murder occurred, it was generally believed that he was guilty.

A man of Vallandigham's mould makes earnest friends as well as bitter enemies, and his memory is fondly cherished by thousands who were his warm personal supporters during his life. To all auch the memory which has been prepared by and dying man. Instead of the harmless weapon come intimate with the Hon. Henry Wilson, then Chairman of the Military Committee This she successfully accomplished, and the Hon. Henry was so thoroughly manipu-lated that every plan and every projected movement which was known to him was also known by her. The design of the advance of the troops to the battle of Bull Run was got by her from him before the fact, and forwarded to the rebel headquarters through the agency of Tom Huette, the brother of Mrs. A. H. Mason, the lady who was a witness in the French arms, investigation. As fast as the vigilance of the Government could detect the eak and arrest its secondary agents others would take their place. After Mrs. Greenhow's early arrest stopped that line of communication another took her place.

The Prince de Joinville, in his defence and

vindication of McClellan's campaign of the Peninsula and his movements around Centreville, speaks as follows: "All of McClellan's plans were foiled by a clever woman, who did the work of espionage for the Confederate chief, who, upon receiving notice of McClellan's plan of advance, as given by him before the Military Committee, forwarded it to the headquarters of the Southern army. Upon this information Lee fell back out of the net and established himself upon the Rapidan."
The question is, did this information also come

through Henry Wilson, now candidate for Vice-President of the United States?

A \$40,000 NUGGET.

A Curious Story of a Genuine and a Spurious Lump of Gold.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

Lump of Gold.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

A New York correspondent of a Chicago paper tells a singular story about a spurious nugget represented to be of California gold. The owner—whose name is not mentioned—had it weighed and assayed in New York city. The weight was 2,316.75 ounces troy, and the assay gave it a value of \$40,000. A loan of \$5,000 or \$6,000 was obtained on it to enable its owner to ship it to the Paris Exposition. When it arrived in Paris the owner and his certificate of assay were both missing. The nugget was then sent to the bank of France, which refused to receive it without knowing its value.

A second assay was made, much more thoroughly than the first. By cutting into the body of the supposed nugget with a chisel, it was discovered that under the handsome surface of yellow gold, through which deceptive pieces of white quartz cropped out, was a thin layer of sliver; under the silver, one of copper; and beneath all a base lump of lead. The French bankers estimated the value of the gold coating at about \$4,000. The last assay at the New York office shows it to have been but \$530, the weight after melting having dwindled to 163 ouncestroy, and the average fineness.

The sequel to this story is the most curious part of all. It is told by the editor of the Stockton Republican as foll ws:

It may not be out of place to record what we know of the nugget above ahuded to. In the summer of 1854 and 1855, late one evening, Isaac Elwell, a clerk in the house of Adams & Co., in Stockton, came to the Republican office and stated that Mr. Noyes, the agent, desired to see the writer of this article at the express office. On our arrival, in company with John Crofton, we found Noyes, Fred. Cohen, a clerk in the office, Henry A. Crabo, and two men dressed in the round Noyes, Fred. Cohen, a clerk in the office, lenry A. Crabo, and two men dressed in the round Noyes, Fred. Cohen, a clerk in the office, tenry A. Crabo, and two men dressed in the round of the wonderful lump of gold in the express office, siastic applause from two individuals.]

The Chair ruled that it should be called a mass meeting.

A member asked that the roll be called. (Cries of "No, no."]

Another member objected, saying it was not difficult to tell who were present.

A committee on mass meeting was voted.

Mr. Lyon moved the appointment of a committee to consist of one from each Senatorial district to confer with the Police Commissioners concerning the appointment of inspectors and poll cierks for the coming election.

Col. Spencer objected to so small a committee, saying he believed the time had come when the triends of the Administration should attend to these things, and not leave them to Tammany politicians. He preferred that the Executive Committee of each Assembly district should constitute the committee. "It is time that the masses of the people who represent the Administration wake up and conduct this campaign." said he, "and here I will say that I am by no means satisfied with the idle and sluggish manner with which the campaign is being conducted." (Applause and hisses.]

A scene of wild confusion ensued. Excited nembers hallowed themselves hoarse. The Chairman pounded loud and fast. Col. Spencer swung his arms and shook his head, to give emphasis to what he had said. A dozen members offered amendments, and shook their fists at the gallant Colonel. Others wanted to adjourn.

Mr. Acton amended, that the Assembly disnd lists to the central body, to be ap-by its Executive Committee, and pre-to the Commissioners, which was. After another tumultuous debate, dur-th Col. Spencer accused a member of at-g to "gag him down." committee was invited to attend a banner-ty Edyth avenue and Elekteenth street.

their treasure to the Atlantic States. What be-came of the wonderful lump of gold after leav-ing here we know not, but that it was genuine when brought to this city there is no doubt.

follows:

Finebale, Mo., Dec. 9, 1871.—Rev. John W. BoggsStat: This is to show that in charging Mrs. Elvira Boggs
with crainfant intimacy with men. I spoke maivertently
sid on insufficient grounds. In so doing I did wrong
in that I violated too's law. For this wrong-doing
am sorry, and engage to pursue an entirely different
course in the future. Very respectfully yours.

Attest: Charles Vandyke.

Thomas Calahan.

Attest: CHARLES VANDYKE.

Attest: Crarles Vandyke.

They further allege that when he left the county he swore out warrants against the whole party before United States Commissioner Zwart, at Ironton, and that they answered to the warrant and gave ball to appear for trial on July 10. Calahan then returned to Reyholds county, and, as they believe for the purpose of appearing as a fugitive, and in order to get up a greater degree of excitement, chose the circuitous route by Rolla on foot, instead of taking the direct route to St. Louis from Ironton by rail, which was perfectly open to him. The case is involved in considerable perplexity, and will be fruitful of much interest as being the first in which a United States law of doubtful constitutionality has been put in force in this State, particularly at a time when no election was pending, the enforcement of freedom at the polls being the only avowed object of the law.

Combs and Coffins for Two-Hot Words

between Georgian Heavy Weights.

From the Anama Constitution, July 3.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 1.—My attention has been called to a letter published in the Griffin Daily News, signed R. Toombs, in reference to the passage of a resolution of the Legislature of Risu, compromising the hitgation between the heirs of Samuel Mitchell and the State of Georgian

gia, in which Gen. Toollios uses the language:
The Legislature accepted the offer of \$35.00 from Lockrane, Kimball and Brown, who engineered the bil through the Legislature in the name of the Mitche helrs. The term, "Orphaus of Mitchell," was applied to them in derision of the property, for the use of these "orphaus." This action of the Legislature with the result of bribery, pure and simple.

It is also further, as far as my knowledge extended, all is state further, as far as my knowledge extended, all is public plunderers who pretended to be Democrats, from the public plunderers who pretended to be Democrats, from the language of the public plunderers who pretended to be Democrats, from the language of the

public plunderers who pretended to be Democrais, from ammany Hall down to the smallest petty larceny thie on the State road, were Greeley men, and so is the fact.

Now, if Gen. Toombs intends by this language of say that I have been guilty of bribery in engineering? this bill through the Legislature, pronounce his statement an infamous false-tood, and its author an unscrupulous liar.

Very respectfully, JOSEPH E. BROWN.

The Damage to John Robinson's Circus.

sued the New York and New Haven Railroad for \$50,00

damages to his circus by the wrecking of several of his carts on account of a low bridge. The anaconda has not yet been found.

mass meeting. As each member's name was ed, he arose and begreed to be excused. The alling excuse was that the appointee was at leaving town. Col. Spencer said he should art to-merrow. epart to-morrow.
The Chair (excitedly)—If things go on like this The Enforcement Act Employed for the Bene longer, all of you, gentlemen, will be want leave town on election day. [Laughter.] er being in session twenty minutes, the Three of the men who whipped and otherwise maltreated Thomas Calahan at Pinedale. Reynolds county, were brought before Commissioner Eaton yesterday in custody of Deputy United States Marshal W. H. Bierstadt. Their names are James A. George, Sheriff of Reynolds county, William Parks, and Jesse Allison. Examination was waived, and they were admitted to bail in from \$1.50 to \$5.00 each, all to appear for trial at the November term of the United States Court in this city.

The law under which they were arrested, sections six and seven of the act of Congress known as the Enforcement act, makes it a felony, punishable with heavy fine and long imprisonment, or both, at the option of the Court, for any number of men to band together for the purpose of maltreating any person with the view of depriving him of any of his rights as a citizen of the United States.

In an interview with the prisoners and their friends, subsequent to their appearance before the Commissioner, they strenuously demed to our reporter that the whipping, of Calahan had any political significance whatever, and they referred to the report of the case, as it appeared in the columns of the Democrat, as utterly untrutiful, so far as concerns the crimes endeavored to be proved against them. They added that if Calahan had suffered at all, it was owing to the fact that he had offended his neighbors by slandering and otherwise insulting their wives. In support of this story, Sheriff George procured a certified copy of a letter of retraction written by Calahan, the original of which is on file in the county court of Reynolds county, book B, page 641, May H, 1872. The letter is as follows:

Pinedale, Mo., Dec. 9, 1871.—Rev. John W, Boggs— Three of the men who whipped and oth

be One-Legged Boy who Boards the Chicago Railroad Trains.

omy assembly broke up.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Coming into the city on a C., B. and Q. train, as it entered the suburbs yesterday, a compaster about 10 years old, with one leg amputated to a very brief stump, was noticed handing his crutch briskly along the side of the rack, evidently with a skilled purpose to get his momentum up to that of the rapidly-moving train. He did it, and climbed to the rear platform and at down. At Canal street helimbed down from his perch, and went back down the track with flying leaps, like a kangaroo, with the evident purpose of boarding a long freight train, already under good headway in the opposite direction it was an exploit only the most adroit (a nd vegresome) railway employee would think From the Chicago Tribune. it was an exploit only the most adroit (a nd veturesome) railway employee would think of attempting, so great was the speed of the train; but again the brisk monopede achieved it, clung like a monkey to the iron ladder on the side of the car, near the rear of the train, and went up, hand over hand with his crutches under his arm. The next instant he was running or rather hopping with long leaps at full speed along the top of the ais, taking the interspaces as easily as a boyski, sover a crosswalk. This midge is the victim of an extraordinary passion for riding on the cais, taking the interspaces as a cashy as a boy skips over a crosswalk. This midge is the victiu of an extraordinary passion for riding on the cars. Of course he lost his leg in this way at the Great Eastern crossing eighteen months ago, and was provided with attendance and a light crutch by the railroad company. Any one would think the loss of a leg would be a lesson for a lifetime, but instantly on recovery he resumed his sport, which had become a passion.

Since that time he passes his whole day in the manner above noticed. His misfortune has really equipped him with means of locomotion with which he distances all two-legged youngsters. He captures every train that passes, takes excursions into the country at will, sure of being able to compass his return in the same way. Railroad employees scold and put him off, but his crippled condition secures him immunity, and as he never mounts a train until it is in motion, he gives them the option to stop the train or throw him off.

Secretary Boutwell Spending Public Money From the Tribune.

Washington, July 14.—It is said that the Treasury Department, yesterday, paid to Col. John T. Pickett, formerly of the Confederate army, \$5.000 for data for the rebel archives which he held in his possession as attorney for certain parties in Canada. It is also further stated that this large sum was paid by the special order of Secretary Boutweil, who, in conjunction with other members of the Administration, is of the opinion that beside the primary object of protecting the Treasury from the claims of bogus Southern Union men, they can also be used for political effect in the South during the pending campaign, and in the interest of Gen. Grant. These archives or department files have a somewhat singular history. When the military operations in front of Richmond assumed that threatening character which finally ended in the evacuation of the city, these archives were sent to North Carolina for safe keeping. There they fell into the hands of some irresponsible persons who amid the consternation attending the downfail of the Confederacy escaped with them to Canada, where they have been kept and used for various speculative purposes until the present time. Whatever these papers may contain relative to Greeley's peace negotiation and which have not yet been published will now be doled out through the various Grant organs of the country, and whatever effect they may also have in intimidating prominent men in the South will also be fully tried. WASHINGTON, July 14 .- It is said that the

LA SALLE, Ill., July 15 .- Augustus Hoffman about 13 years of age, in playing about his father' warehouse, in Peru, on Friday afternoon, jumped into to withdraw it from his pocket. While the trial was in progress at Lebanon, Warren county, on the 16th of June last, during a recess of the court, Mr. Vailandigham, in his room at the hotel, was endeavoring to flivatrate his theory to a least of the boy. Mr. Hofman was a prominent grain merchant of Peru.

friend, and there made a mistake which cost him | HOW OUR SECRETS LEAKED OUT DURING THE WAR.

The Almost Miraculous Escape of a Wife-Henry Wilson the I caky Vessel-He told Mrs John Miller, a druggist at Fifteenth street and WASHINGTON, July 15 .- No doubt it will

First avenue, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. For some time past Mr. Miller, who was a na tive of Germany, about 54 years of age, was ad-

A FIRST AVENUE TRAGEDY.

About 12 o'clock on Sunday night Mr.

For some time past Mr. Miller, who was a new tive of Germany, about 54 years of age, was addicted to intemperance, and when intoxicated suspected his wife's fidelity. It was in vain to reason with him on this point. In his solved moments he was all kindness and affection.

Reaching home about midnight on Sunday, under the influence of liquor, he closed the shop, and as he was about retiring for the night, his child, which had been placed in the bed, irritated him by crying. He desired his wife to resmove it to another room, but she refused. In the course of the quarrel which ensued the night beil rang, but he neglected to open the door for some time, and when he did so the customer shad gone. This incident exasperated him still further, and returning to the bedroom he percentified the room, and returned in a few moments with a revolver, which he held benind his back, "Now," said he, "for the last time, will you take the child down stairs?" She again refused, and he raised the pistol and fired at her, the ball passing through her dress and lodging in the mattress of the bed.

Shrieking for aid she rushed toward him and endeavored to wrest the pistol from his grasp, but he quickly flung her from him, and taking deliberate aim fired a second shot. This time the ball passed close to Mrs. Miller's head, and crashing through the frame of a bookcase, buried itself in the woodwork behind. Mrs. Miller ran from the room, and mounting the stairs, threw open the window of an upper apartment and screamed for help. Her cries attracted an officer of the Eighteenth Ward, and he was admitted by the servant. Meanwhile Miller had passed into a front bedroom with the pistol still in his poseession, and just as the officer entered the sound of a third shot rang through the house. Rushing up sta'rs he burst open the door of the bedroom and saw Mr. Miller lying on the floor in a pool of blood, the smoking pistol in his hand, and a ghastly wound under hig ear. He was still living, and Dr. Reuben Smith, of East Eighteenth street, and P

To His Excellency U. S. Grant, President of the United States, Long Branch:

States, Long Brunch:

Great indignation prevails here at the appointment of Casper E. Yost as Postmaster. Yost's diagraceful conduct last winter has already lost you many friends, and this unlooked-for appointment enhangers the success of our State and Presidential tickets. I am supporting Grant and Wilson with my daily and weekly newspaper. Somebouy must shoulder the responsibility. Upon whose recommendation was it made? Please answer. E. ROSEWATER.

Long Branch, N. J., July 5, 1873. Mr. Yost was appointed entirely upon the recommendation of Senator Hitchcock. U. S. Grant, President. J. A. J. Crencell, Postmaster-General, Washington;

Great indignation prevai's here at the appointment of Casper E. Yost as Postmaster. I am supporting the Administration with my daily and weekly paper. Some body must shoulder the responsibility. Upon whose recommendation was this appointment made? E. ROSEWATER. Washington, July 5, 1822.
Mr. Yost was appointed by order of the President vice Joel T. Griffin, resigned.
JAMES H. Mann, Acting First Assistant.

A Foolish Fly Caught by a Spider. NEW YORK, July 15 .- The following political correspondence transpired here to day, and is furnished to the press by the parties signing it:

Horace H. Day, Vice-President National Labor Union, My Dear Sir: Remembering our old intinacy, and your constant adherence to principle. I desire to suggest a line of action for your consideration. Can you tember next, and see whether there cannot be a consimple in the two Radical parties?

Yours truly.

BLANTON DUNCAN,
in behalf of the Straight-out Democrats,
New Your, 118 13 1572.

NEW YORK, July 13, 1872. Duncan, Esq., Chairman Straight-Out National

I assume that the Straight-Out Democrats will be genutic opponents of special class legislation, and will be prepared with us to oppose all systems of legislative monopolies, including land, banks, railroads, tariffs, &c., &c., hence, myself and friends will do all we can to prepare tax way at our conference on the 30th of July for a union with you and all honest opponents of the Grant and Greeley wings of the spoilsmen's party, restore fraternity to sections and justice to all regardless of sex, nationality, color, or condition.

Very respectfully,

(Signed)

Vice-President National Labor Union,

The Canadian Pacific Survey Interrupted by Hostile Indians.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.-A portion of the

Canadian Pacific surveying party have returned to Kam-loops and report that the Chilcoatan Indians are openly hoatile, threatening the work of the survey, and that they have already attacked a detachment of the rails he of their values by are, through the car-lessness of his travellers, the determinant of the the savages have armed temelves and notified the Government officers that or travellers or freight will be permitted to pass trough their territory.

For Whom Shall the Workingmen Vote?

Sin: Workingmen, who shall we vote for? It is folly to say we have nothing to do with politics, We have, to as great if not a greater extent than the chest aristocrat in the land. The issue between cap ital and labor has yet to be decided. In our last great strike we have been defeated. Is it always to be so? We need your reply. Our Government, theoretically the best in the world, for the last few years at least has practically been the worst. Combinations have been formed, laws made for the benefit of the corporate rich, formed, laws made for the benefit of the corporate rich, while the welfare of the individual has, in a great measure, been ignored. Who pays our enormous taxes p is it capital or labor? Reflect, combine; we have the power if rightly used. By the late fusion of party, a chance has come which in years hence may not again occur. We may, if we will so determine, be a power in the State and rule if we will. Put positicians asside, select your leaders from your own class, men who know your wants, who are identified with your interests, and so surely as The StN shines for all the result will not be a failure. Our present rulers have been tried and reform will never come from trading politicians, and if forcely is not exactly the man of your choice, at least orm will never come from trading pointed seley is not exactly the man of your choic concede to him honesty. Like us, he is nitely preferable to a military despotism.

On Sunday William Fredericks, Henry and outs Summer, Benjamiu Winfield, and John Manson eat for a row in Newtown creek. After sailing about or some time Manson was landed near the starch fac-ory, about a quarter of a mile above the Calvary Comeery bridge, as he proposed going in bathing. In about on the bank of the creek. Drags were obtained, and a unigent search was kept up until 7 o'clock, but no trace of the body was found. The probability is that vinuse either jumped or dived into the creek, unaware of the soft and oozy bottom, and has stuck in the mud. Manson was 22 years of age, an Englishman by birth, and had been in this country only a few weeks. He had relatives in Brooklyn, and lived with Mr. J. T. Williams, 3.8 Grand street, Williamsburgh.

A letter from Lebanon, Russell county, in the Mingdon Firginian, says: "Nelson H. Frailey of Castle's Woods, in this county, went to the spring to wash, near the house, when his attention was attracted by an unusual noise, but seeing nothing which in verisd o it he started toward the house, and after walking some twenty paces he heard a report in the direction of the spring louder than he had previously heard, and not the spring touter than he had previously heart, and unlike the firing of agun. He returned to the sprand to his astonishment found a large rock created to the sprand to his astonishment found a large rock created, at intervals, aperture in the rock still gradually but constantly creasing in size. These detenations continued for a twenty-four hours, and on his returning to the sprax morning he saw rocks which had been threat of various sizes, some of them weighing from four two fundred pounds, presenting the appearance volcanic cruption.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The late deci-te Commissioner of Pensions, under the act of 57, increasing the rate of certain pensioners. be Commissioner held that the intervention orney was not required, and that no attorn such cases would be recognized or fee allowed, houstained on an appeal case by the Secretary of terior. The Commissioner's decision saves to stoners the aggregate sum of Sicketo. The commissioner is decision of the fact of

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Red Cloud In-etter to the Northern Sioux, in which he says: letter to the Northern Sloux, in which he says:

I carried on the war against the whites until
to see my Great Father two years ago. My Great
spoke good to me. I told my people his words at
have hetened. I went to see my Great Father a
time. He gave me good advice. I asked for
things for my people. He gave me these thinthe whites spoke well to me. I shall not go to
more with the whites. I shall do as my Great
says and make my people listen. Listen to me
ago to war any more. You must carry on the wa
solf. I am done. Make no more trouble for my
Father. His heart is good. Be friends to his
will provide for you. Your old people and reliable
will provide for you. Your old people and reliable
to starter. Take heard and hole it last.

not starve. Take his hand and hold it fas